

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee without Sunday One Year \$3.00, Six Months \$1.80, Three Months \$1.00.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Street, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 277 Chamber of Commerce.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the editorial department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY: SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George F. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE BEE for the week ending October 26, 1892, according to the extra 3 cent edition was as follows:

Monday, October 25, 20,675; Tuesday, October 26, 21,725; Wednesday, October 27, 21,375; Thursday, October 28, 21,025; Friday, October 29, 20,675; Saturday, October 30, 20,325.

Average, 21,380. GEORGE F. TSCHICK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of October, 1892.

Average Circulation for September, 24,022. JUDGE CROUSE has the gubernatorial election called.

STEVENS might have delayed his letter ten days and saved himself the trouble.

The democratic motto in this state is: Anything, even a yaller dog, to beat Harrison.

WHAT in the world can Nebraska want of another experiment in the camlety legislature business?

MIKE McDONALD has returned to his old love, the democracy. The air of his new home stilled him with its perfume of decency.

GILROY, the Tammany candidate for mayor, may be knocked higher than his kite often mentioned if the voters of the metropolis are patriotic.

CIGARS are being manufactured in this city from Nebraska grown tobacco. And they are good cigars, too. Stand up (and smoke) for Nebraska.

The republicans of this state respectfully refuse to be pestered by "non-mercantile" boasting. All the signs visible before the light impress of wind, pure, undiluted wind.

OMAHA wants a sensible governor, and the only sensible candidate for governor who stands a chance of election is Crouse. Hence Omaha will vote for Crouse.

If THE democratic state central committee be consistent it will tear the pictures of Cleveland and Stevenson off the banner stretched along its headquarters on Fifteenth street and put up portraits of its candidates, Weaver and Field.

HENRY OSTROFF evidently does not know it when he has been sat on heavily. Judging from the temper of decent people in the Fifth ward, they are going to attempt to make him feel crushed when the returns come in on the alacranic election next week.

IT may be well to remind voters that over two-thirds of the pension bills voted by Cleveland subsequently passed both houses of congress almost unanimously and were signed by President Harrison. Grover Cleveland know more about the justice in these cases than the democratic members in congress, of course.

WHEN cattle are bringing more by about 40 cents per hundred in South Omaha than in Kansas city it is evident that the former is by far the better market and that the cattle men of the west and southwest will protect their own interests by patronizing the local market. That they are already doing this is shown by the remarkable growth of the stock business of South Omaha during the past few months. The second place as a live stock center will soon be claimed by South Omaha.

IT is said that the democrats of New York city are grievously disappointed over the small registration there, which falls 15,000 below the estimate. This is a good omen, for a reduction in the vote of the metropolis means a republican gain. If the democrats cannot run up a majority of 50,000 on Manhattan island they cannot carry the state. The registration in the republican sections of the Empire state is large, and the prospect of securing these thirty-six electoral votes for Harrison is excellent.

IT is a pity that an organization so worthy as the Associated Charities of Omaha should not be more freely supported. It has been trying for some time to increase its membership to 1,000, but up to the present time it has only half that number of members. It is doing good work, however, having provided homes for seventy-two orphan children since last April and relieved many cases of destitution. The funds of the society come from membership fees and it is therefore desirable that it should have as many members as possible.

THE report of the American Agriculturalist on the wheat situation states that the surplus for exportation from Australia and South America is very small and that last year's heavy yield in the United States, much of which is still on hand, did not bring the world's supply up to the normal point. If this is true there ought to be an improvement in the foreign demand for American wheat very soon. Now that prices are depressed to the lowest point ever known in this country the American wheat growers are awaiting the promised improvement in the foreign market with deep interest.

A WEEK OF WORK.

But one week remains until the election which will determine whether the next president of the United States is to be a republican or a democrat. It should be a week of vigorous, zealous, unremitting work on the part of the republicans. They have everything to encourage and stimulate effort. The outlook for republican success in the nation and in the state has been growing steadily brighter. The "campaign of education" has shown the benefits of republican policy and principles, and the necessity of continuing them has been strongly impressed upon the minds of intelligent voters who have regard for practical considerations. Though there has been little excitement, the people are not indifferent, but on the contrary have been devoting careful attention to the principal issues of the contest and considering thoughtfully the facts of the financial and business situation. They see the country prosperous beyond any other labor well employed and well remunerated and the financial condition sound. These are facts of general knowledge and they suggest to the common sense of the intelligent voter the question whether it is not wiser and better to maintain the policies which have produced this highly satisfactory condition than to inaugurate an era of business disturbance and uncertainty by transferring the control of the government to the democratic party. Democratic success in the nation would mean reaction, and reaction would involve retrogression. To preserve the system of protection to American industries and American labor, to perpetuate the policy of reciprocity and to maintain a sound and stable currency is the purpose of the republican party. They merit the support of all patriotic citizens who desire national progress and prosperity. They should inspire every republican to earnest and unflinching effort.

The result of the coming election will be of the greatest possible importance to Nebraska. It will determine whether this state is to be given over to the control of the party which has endeavored to discredit it before the country, with consequences already damaging to its prosperity, or the administration of its affairs is to be placed in the hands of the party that alone is capable of advancing its material interests. A republican victory in Nebraska next Tuesday will mean an immediate improvement in all the conditions to progress and prosperity. Republican defeat will as certainly produce an opposite effect. The future welfare of this great state depends to every republican to do the best work he is capable of in the remaining days of the campaign.

AMERICAN MEATS ABROAD.

It is shown by Secretary Rusk that the meat inspection law has greatly benefited American producers by increasing our exports of meats. The restrictions upon American animal products have been removed by Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and in consequence our exports of meats have been vastly augmented. But the increase thus far shown in our exports is only the beginning of a great revival of our foreign trade in this line. The time has been too short since the removal of foreign restrictions upon American meats to admit of a complete recovery from the blow that was dealt to this important industry when the restrictions were imposed. But the total of our exports of animal products during 1892 was \$100,574,508, while in the preceding year they amounted to only \$86,842,041. The greatest increase was in hog products, and it is likely that the supremacy of the American hog will be maintained in the future. The value of our exports of bacon alone during the past fiscal year was \$29,855,179, while our last exports reached \$27,401,508. Other hog products exported amounted to about \$10,000,000.

Secretary Rusk has some reason to be proud of what has been achieved in this direction. The western farmer is especially indebted to the present administration for the attention which it has given to this important subject. The western states are deeply interested in the foreign market for American meats.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The American workman who is putting money into a savings bank is fortunate in comparison with the workmen of Germany and other countries of Europe. The bureau of states attorneyship of the various trades unions of Germany has compiled some interesting statistics concerning the wages earned throughout Germany during the year 1891. These statistics were collected by the various trades unions at the request of the bureau and embrace replies from 906 cities and 924 unions. The figures show that wages have increased in only seven cities, that they have declined in 229 cities and that in 670 cities they have remained stationary. The machine industry, representing 400 local unions, with 20,000 members, shows a decline in wages, while food products have increased in price. Only 211 out of 306 cities show full employment while in thirty cities almost complete stoppage of work is reported. "A Berlin machine worker writes: 'A family of five persons requires for food articles per week, \$3.61 2/5; for house rent, \$1.32; for contribution to sick and invalid fund, 40.5 cents; for taxes, 11.8 cents; for newspapers, etc., 8.4 cents; for clothing, 96.4 cents; total, \$101.45 per year. By continued work, if he is fortunate enough not to be thrown out of employment, such a workman earns \$29.69 per year, or \$50 less than his actual living expenses.' Testimony from bricklayers and other workmen in Germany is to the same effect. If this is true, asks the critic, how do these people live? They live by adding the slender earnings of the wife and children to those of the head of the family.

In the eastern and western parts of Germany, says this report, as well as in the north and southern parts, the workman alone cannot earn sufficient to support his family. His minimum expense for food and house rent is \$216.86 and his maximum earnings are set down as \$162.65. The earnings of the husband and father must be supplemented by those of the wife and children in order to keep the wolf from the door. Germany is no worse off in this respect than other European countries and the German workman is even more comfortably situated at present than his fellow of England, for in the latter country thousands of men are now out of employment. The American laboring man must find some food for collection in the facts here given. He does not have to rely upon the earnings of his wife and children to enable him to pay for food and fuel. On the contrary, he can pay all bills and put a little money into the savings bank from week to week. He can educate his children, supply his table with wholesome food, provide good clothing for himself and his family and live in comfort and contentment. Under such circumstances the American workman will hardly allow himself to be led into the foolish mistake of voting for free trade and the degradation of labor that would certainly ensue. The workmen of this country have every reason to be satisfied with present conditions and are not disposed to try any doubtful experiments.

STEVENS'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, the democratic candidate for vice president, is a very small figure in this campaign. Neither party has ever nominated for the second place on the national ticket a weaker man, either as to capabilities or political record. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer of ordinary ability, who served a couple of terms in congress and was assistant postmaster general under the Cleveland administration. He gained no distinction in congress, but in the Postoffice department he acquired some party prestige for the wholesale decapitation of republican postmasters. During the war Mr. Stevenson had no sympathy with the union cause, even if he did not seek to injure it, as has been charged, and in 1878, when the country was passing through a crisis in its monetary affairs, he was a greenbacker and an inflationist.

What Mr. Stevenson has to say upon present political issues is therefore of little consequence, and his letter of acceptance will receive very little attention and exert no influence. Everybody who knows anything about him understands that he will conform his views and opinions to whatever the circumstances may be. When in 1878 he accepted the nomination of the greenback party for congress he was in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and the unlimited issue of greenbacks, a policy which, if it had been adopted, would have brought the country to the condition which the Argentine republic is in, but now Mr. Stevenson talks of "sound, honest money," and says that all paper currency shall be kept at par with gold and redeemable in coin. He has nothing to say in his letter of acceptance about the demand of the national platform for the repeal of the tax on bank issues, but there can be no doubt that he favors this policy.

Mr. Stevenson assumed early in the campaign the special duty of championing Mr. Dana's force bill issue, a diversion from which the distinguished editor has derived a great deal of entertainment, while it enabled him to avoid giving a direct support to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Stevenson endeavors in his letter to give some importance to this matter, as he has done all along in his speeches, but he will not make anybody outside of the south believe that it has the slightest significance. The great majority of the voters of the north, democrats as well as republicans, are not at all apprehensive of any such legislation as Mr. Stevenson professes to fear, and all the demagogic buncombe about the liberties of the people being menaced by the danger of a force bill being adopted in the event of a republican success is wasted upon the intelligent voter. It is doubtful whether even in the south it is regarded by the more intelligent people as really an issue, but it serves to help the democratic managers to keep their seat on solid ground.

It was a great descent from Hendricks and Thurman to Stevenson, and in view of the record of the latter patriotic citizens may well ask themselves whether he is the sort of man to elect to the second office in the government, with the possibility of his succeeding to the first office.

THE NEW YORK REGISTRATION.

The result of the completed registration in New York city is reported to be discouraging to the democrats. It is 15,000 below the lowest figures predicted by the Tammany politicians, and calculating upon the basis of the hitherto uniform percentage of increase from one presidential year to another it is more than 20,000 less than was expected. It appears that the Tammany managers had taken extraordinary care in making their calculations, and the failure to realize the most moderate of them is naturally a somewhat discouraging disappointment to them. They must now revise their estimated majority in New York city and reduce it by several thousand.

This favorable situation for the republicans is made stronger by the registration returns from the rural parts of the state. It appears that wherever the democratic vote is strong the registration is comparatively low, whereas wherever the republican vote is strong the registration is comparatively high. This indicates a more general interest on the part of republicans than on the part of democrats and gives promise that what is termed the rural vote will be unusually large, which is favorable to the republican success. Judging from the registration, the republicans seem likely to make gains in their vote nearly everywhere in the state this year, as that the outlook for the party carrying New York appears to be in the highest degree favorable. It is plain that the republicans of the Empire state, whose vote may decide the presidential election, are very much in earnest and that they are not troubled by any disaffection in their ranks. As there is no reason to expect any disturbance of the harmony in the brief time before election, the promise is that there will be a full republican vote and in that case the thirty-six electoral vote of New York will be for Harrison and Reid.

It is conceded that the party which carries New York and Indiana will win the election. It is evident that the republicans have the best chance of carrying the Empire state and there is good democratic authority for the opinion that they will carry Indiana. There is certainly no good reason why President Harrison should not be as strong as in his own state as he was four years ago. He has as president dealt generously with Indiana, and while he could not satisfy everybody the republicans of the state have no just cause for complaint. The people of Indiana are enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than when Harrison was elected, due largely to the growth of manufacturing industries, and this means a material increase in the republican vote. Another thing in the Indiana situation is that the democrats have no strong leaders, such as Hendricks and McConall were, and those they have are not active.

The fight in these most important doubtful states will be carried on with unabated vigor during the remaining days of the campaign, but as the situation now appears in both of them the advantage is with the republicans and they ought to have no difficulty in holding it.

SEEKING A HOME.

The Manufacturers association is now considering a subject that has a deep interest not only for its members but for the people in general. The need of a suitable building, centrally located, in which the annual exhibitions of the association may be held, is recognized by all who have given this subject any attention. The officers of the association have looked at a number of proposed sites for the building required and the financial aspect of the question has been freely discussed. It has been proposed that the Manufacturers association shall erect a building suited to its needs, with special provisions for the accommodation of societies requiring a large hall. It has also been suggested that a building be built that would serve as a permanent home for one or more of the large societies of Omaha. It is believed that there would be no difficulty in finding a permanent occupant for such a structure and that the investment would be a good one for the association.

The extraordinary success that has thus far crowned the efforts of the Manufacturers association affords much encouragement as to its future. It is clear that such an organization is needed, and that the beneficent work which it is doing must insure its steady growth and prosperity. It is intelligent and energetic officers and enterprising members, and the only thing it lacks is a suitable building in which its annual exhibitions may be held. Taking the exhibition last June as an example, it is clear that the association must prove to be financially prosperous and successful. Before it was a year old it began to self-supporting. Its purpose is not to make money, but to promote the business interests of the state, and yet if it builds up a snug bank account it will be a good thing for the interests which it aims to foster and promote. The Manufacturers association ought to have a building of its own, and all efforts in that direction deserve encouragement.

UNION SOLDIERS WILL PLEASE CONTRAST ANY DECLARATION OF MR. CLEVELAND OR ANY ACT IN OFFICE ON THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL AND LOYAL TRIBUTE BY PRESIDENT HARRISON IN HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FOUR YEARS AGO.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition."

IN THE weekly review of Henry Clows, the great New York banker and financier, it is stated that bank clearings show an increasing activity of business, that crops are turning out better than had been anticipated and that the farmers are making money and paying off their debts. The fact that the farmers are doing well is shown by the continued reports of good collections which the jobbers, manufacturers and bankers of the north are making. This has been one of the notable features of business in Omaha during the past year and its significance need hardly be pointed out. The farmers of Nebraska never paid their bills so easily as at present and debt liquidation has never gone on so rapidly in this state as it does today.

CALAMITY'S CRY FOR COIN.

"Now hit me with a dollar" is the usual cry of the distressed citizen, and the usual speech. And every dollar of the hundreds that roll in at the bank of the eloquent woman gives a potent bank refutation of her calamity tale.

TRADING THEIR HONOR.

Nebraska's commissioners giving their vote for Weaver voters. That is to say, their committee bosses have ordered them to do so. Whether they obey remains to be seen. The case of democratic managers in Nebraska and some other western states is so contrived, by trading and fusion, to gain sufficient people's party votes to throw the presidential election into the house, where Cleveland will be chosen. We can not see where or how the people's party is to gain anything by this business.

HIS RECORD UNASSAILABLE.

Not one dissenting word has been raised against the official career of Lorenzo Crouse in this campaign, although the opposing parties have had the opportunity which his twenty-five years of citizenship and life as a public officer in this state afforded from time to time to show why he should not be elected governor of Nebraska. Mr. Crouse has made a record that is unassailable, and opposition to his candidacy is noticeably weak. Such evidence of apparent general satisfaction and confidence as a public officer should inspire the confidence of every citizen, regardless of political preference, to assist in elevating to the responsible post of governor a man, honest, trustworthy, Lorenzo Crouse.

HARRISON'S PROSPECTS GOOD

Indications that He Will Probably Carry Every Northern State.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER'S ESTIMATE: Registration Settled the Question in New York in Favor of the Republicans—Little Doubt of the Result Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, SIX P. M., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1892. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.

Secretary Charles Foster, who has been on a campaign tour, says that President Harrison is as good as re-elected. "Early in the campaign," he said today, "I gave it as my opinion that Mr. Harrison would carry every northern state. I have since modified this prediction to the extent of excepting Nevada. The people's party may carry that state, but Mr. Harrison will carry all the rest of the north. The registration has practically settled the election. Mr. Harrison is as good as re-elected now. He will not lose a western state, except possibly Nevada, and will carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Delaware and almost certainly New Jersey."

"What do you hear about New York in particular?"

"The registration settled that. The democrats will not get more than 41,000 in New York city, and 18,000 in Brooklyn and other democratic counties. So they will not have even a majority in the city. Harrison will come to the election with 55,000 in Indiana. Mr. Harrison will get a larger vote than he did before and we will probably elect five or six congressmen. As I said before, there may be a little doubt about New Jersey, though I feel quite confident that we can carry it and we are certainly going to carry New York and Delaware. In Ohio there will probably be the heaviest vote that has ever cast and consequently the largest republican majority. We will elect all but about four of the congressmen probably."

In other States:

"How about West Virginia?"

"We will carry that state."

"And Illinois?"

"I have no knowledge of Illinois except what I hear from our republican leaders during my stay in that state recently. They think we are certain to carry it by a large margin. The increased registration in Chicago is something remarkable. Our leaders believe it is going to be as high as the democratic party can carry Chicago with 5,000 votes, and to come to Chicago with 29,000. This will give us a little more than Harrison got in 1888, and come fully to our predictions made in the campaign."

"What do you think of the congressional prospects?"

"I look for it if the third party might have the balance of power. Mr. Harrison expects the republicans to elect all the congressmen from Nebraska. I think we will elect all in Iowa except the two congressmen who will carry the state. In Kansas we will carry all but one of the congressional districts. The third party which promised to do so much in these three states appears to have lost interest."

GRESHAM'S OPINION OF CLEVELAND.

The Washington Post this morning had an interesting story about Judge Gresham. It says that a well known correspondent was talking with Judge Gresham as he was leaving the city for Chicago. Judge Gresham said that the Chicago convention was the worst machine convention he had ever seen, that the platform was a mere hired clique. Judge Gresham said that a convention was organized to nominate Mr. Cleveland, and would carry out that and thereby ruin the party. "It is correct," he said, "to see how even Judge Gresham's disappointments are going to make him go so far in his animosity to Cleveland. He is now the candidate of a machine convention."

WHY LEAVE THE SERVICE.

General George S. Batcheller, United States minister to Portugal, is at the Arlington Hotel in Washington at present. At this time is to tender his resignation as secretary of state, to take effect from the middle of November. General Batcheller is not in the diplomatic service because of an unsatisfactory with his post, which he has been a most agreeable one. He is, however, anxious to return to private business, and is about to accept a proposition made to him some time ago by three large life insurance companies in New York to take the position of representative in Europe. His residence will be in Paris. General Batcheller has been the representative of this government at Lisbon for the last two years. General Batcheller has just returned from New York and he says that the political situation there is puzzling. He believes that both candidates will have larger majorities than they had four years ago. If there is any danger to the republican party it is from the "stay-at-homes" and those who are opposed to the Australian ballot system.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

The following army orders were issued today: Captain James Parker, Fourth cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board for the cavalry. The board will meet at the post at Fort Myer, Va., on the 15th inst. Colonel William M. Graham, Fifth artillery, president of the examining board convened at the post, for examination for promotion.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

The following western pensions granted are reported by The Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nevada: Original—Daniel Etter (deceased), Philip Besser, William Norton, John C. Lockwood (deceased), William Mumford. Adjudged—John C. Wainwright, John Lawhead, Henry J. Walworth, Myron H. Southwick, Daniel Jordan, Sanford Hill. Restoration, reissue and increase—John W. Prickett. Original widows—Elizabeth J. Etter, Clemency A. Hudson, Eva A. Kirpatrick, minor of William Hiett.

Iowa: Original—Francis Collins, John A. Warner, James B. Taylor. Additional—Anderson Douglas, Peter Rice, Louis H. McCaskey, Joseph H. Sidner, Dean Cutting, Andrew J. McLaughlin, Henry Hatter, Increase—James F. Adams, Reissue—Austin B. Rayburn, deceased; John C. Preabing, Franklin Taylor. Original widows, etc.—Mary S. Field, Elizabeth Channon, Mary O. McCarty.

South Dakota: Original—Sanford Cedar, Charles Gallagher. Additional—Leonard South, Lewis J. Waterbury. Restoration and reissue—John S. Pulver, deceased. Increase—Charles Stewart. Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Hilar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the commissioners giving Frederick Mauman the tract upon which he claimed prior entry against Michael McArthur in the Alliance land district of Nebraska.

A. L. Clarke of Nebraska is at Oxford, N. C., and Mrs. G. B. Ureghart of Sterling, N. C., are both on their way to the living morning. Mr. and Mrs. Exner gave a musical in their honor Saturday night.

Ex-Representative Degener of Virginia, who has just returned from New York, says that he is confident of Harrison's election.

Another hopper has gone to join Gresham and Lee and the other disappointed office seekers who are hopping on the Cleveland side of the fence. He is George K. French, who was appointed assistant district attorney in September, and he will share beside his associate, for Mr. French resigns office because of his own party with Cleveland and incidentally, he says, because of the inadequate salary. Mr. French is very young and he has no vote to cast for any, as he is a resident of the District.

General George W. Jones of Dubuque, who was second to Hon. Jonathan Cilley of Maine in his duel with Congressman Graves of Kentucky in 1836, drove out to the scene of the duel near the Maryland line yesterday in company with Dr. White and Colonel Paul of Kentucky, who is compiling a history of dueling.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1892

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1892